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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

X Data on Foreign Affairs Activities

A. BAI activities affecting foreign affairs may be classified as follows:

a. Regulatory

b. Service

B. REGULATORY

1. (a) Various statutes relating to the prevention of the introduction or dissemination of animal diseases; the identification of purebred animals imported for breeding purposes; and inspection, humane handling, and safe transport of animals exported; Sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (21 U.S.C. 112-113); Section 1 of Act of February 2, 1903 (21 U.S.C. 120-121); Section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903 (21 U.S.C. 111); Section 6 to 10 of the Act of August, 30, 1890 (21 U.S.C. 101 et seq.); Act of March 3, 1891 (46 U.S.C. 466a-b); Act of July 24, 1946 (21 U.S.C. 133); Section 306(a), (b), and (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1306 (a), (b), and (c)); Section 201, paragraph 1606, of Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1201, paragraph 1606)

Under various statutes the Bureau determines the acceptability, from a disease standpoint, of animals for importation or exportation and of animal products, forage etc., which may carry diseases. The chief reason for this is the exclusion of dangerous diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, etc., not now existent in this country.

Under sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 29, 1884, and Section 1 of the Act of February 2, 1903, the Department investigates the existence of contagious animal diseases along the borders between the United States and foreign countries and along transportation lines to points from which livestock are exported, and regulates the exportation and transportation of livestock. Under Section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, the Department takes such measures as are deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious animal diseases into the United States and, in this connection, seizes and destroys various materials coming from infected foreign countries, in order to prevent the introduction of animal diseases.

Under Section 306 (a) and (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Department makes such investigations as are needed to determine whether animals or meats are being imported from countries where specified diseases exist; and under subsections (b) and (c) regulates

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the importation of meats to exclude products which are unfit or unhealthful. Such animals and meats are destroyed unless they are exported within a period prescribed by the Secretary.

Under the Act of August 30, 1890, the Department quarantines and inspects certain animals which are imported into the United States, and advises the President, with respect to the exercise of his authority under that Act, to suspend the importation of animals when necessary to protect animals in the United States against communicable diseases.

Under the Act of July 24, 1946, the Department is engaged in the establishment of an animal quarantine station on Swan Island and will inspect imported animals there for diseases, including foot-and-mouth and certain other diseases, before such animals are permitted to enter the United States.

The Act of May 26, 1910, authorized the Secretary to permit the erection of fences along international boundary lines to keep out diseased animals, but no action has been taken under this statute for many years. Two small sections of a drift fence are in existence in Arizona and California.

In addition the Bureau undertakes to assure the safe transport and humane handling of export animals. The Department issues regulations, under the Act of March 3, 1891, prescribing the accommodations to be provided for exported animals and makes appropriate investigations to determine whether such regulations are being observed.

In order to encourage the improvement of livestock in this country the Tariff Act of 1930 provided under paragraph 1606 of Section 201 for the entry, free of duty, of purebred livestock imported for breeding purposes. The Secretary determines the acceptability of foreign books of record. Animals registered in these books and imported in accordance with paragraph 1606 are inspected for purposes of identification and certified to the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department for free entry.

- (b) Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.) and Horse Meat Act (21 U.S.C. 96)

The Department determines the acceptability of meat inspection systems in foreign countries, and establishes rules for the importation of meat and meat products from those with acceptable systems. The Department also inspects and regulates establishments preparing meat and meat products from certain animals in this country for foreign shipment, and inspects such animals and the carcasses and parts thereof intended for export.

(c) Virus Serum Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 151, et seq.)

The Department controls the importation of biological products to prevent the entry of worthless, contaminated or harmful products. Permits are also issued for the importation of useful and safe products, and for micro-organisms and vectors for laboratory and experimental purposes under controlled conditions.

2. (a) These activities are performed in the Bureau of Animal Industry.
 - (b) The work is not divided among organizational units. However, at ports of entry certain functions of inspection, reporting, and gathering information with respect to imported animals, animal byproducts, forage, etc., under 1 (a) above are performed by the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Customs Service of the Treasury Department as a measure of cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry.
 - (c) Most of this work is closely integrated with other Bureau activities for economy in expenditures. It is estimated that this work will require 87.4 man years in the fiscal year 1949 and that expenses, including salaries, will be \$383,400. The work is carried on mainly by veterinarians and lay assistants with considerable training in handling livestock and livestock products. Some office assistance is also required.
 - (d) The work of the Bureau does not depend on information furnished by other agencies except as stated in 2(b) above. Some information on conditions affecting animal health in other countries and on general trade conditions are furnished by the Department of State through the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of this Department.
 - (e) These activities are financed by direct appropriations.
 - (f) None of these activities are actually carried on outside the United States.
3. In the conduct of these several activities, regular and important relations are maintained with the State Department through the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of this Department. A close working relationship is also maintained at ports of entry with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of this Department, the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department, and the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency. The relationship with the State Department is on a formal basis or upon a close informal basis, depending upon the circumstances. Relations with the other agencies mentioned are primarily maintained through close day-to-day contacts of the field personnel as required. These relations are maintained without conflict, and we have no reason to suggest any need for change.
 4. None of these activities are conducted outside the United States.

C. SERVICE

1. Cooperation with Mexico in the Control and Eradication of Foot-and Mouth Disease (Public Law 8, 80th Congress, 61 Stat. 7).

The Department of Agriculture cooperates with Mexico in a program to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in that country. The work is carried on through the Mexican-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease which is composed of representatives of the two Governments. The Commission activities involve principally quarantine, inspection, destruction by slaughter-and-burial if necessary, and vaccination of animals in areas where the disease has occurred or is likely to spread. The Commission is financed jointly by Mexico and the United States, this country providing the largest contribution by far. In addition the Department furnishes personnel, equipment, technical information, and direction.

In an effort to minimize the opportunity for spread of the disease through Northern Mexico and into the United States, a program of technical aid to meat canners in Northern Mexico is carried on with the canned meat being purchased by or through the Department. This part of the foot-and-mouth disease program is self-sustaining through the receipts of proceeds for the sale of the canned meat. As a further aid in the program, research and vaccine production is being assisted and stimulated in foreign countries and vaccine production has been set up by the Commission in Mexico. A Mexican border patrol force is also maintained to enforce the quarantine on importations of animals, animal products, forage, etc., from Mexico.

2. (a) These activities are performed in the Bureau of Animal Industry.
(b) The work is partly divided among other organizational units as follows:

The active direction of the control and eradication work in Mexico is undertaken by a joint commission consisting of four members of the Department of Agriculture with four members of the Mexican Government. The meat purchase program is being carried out by the Production and Marketing Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

- (c) The cost of this work during the fiscal year 1949 is estimated at \$15,000,000. This is exclusive of the cost of the meat purchase program, which is self-liquidating. It is estimated that up to \$15,000,000 worth of this canned meat will be purchased and resold in the fiscal year 1949. About 1,200 man years of employment will be required during the fiscal year 1949. The staff consists of scientific and professional personnel, livestock inspectors, quarantine enforcement and other field personnel, including over 500 range riders for patrol work along the Mexican-United States border, and administrative, fiscal and clerical personnel. Approximately 500 United States employees are situated in Mexico.

- (d) The work of this staff depends to a considerable extent upon information furnished by the State Department through the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.
 - (e) These activities are financed by funds advanced by the Commodity Credit Corporation. In the fiscal year 1948 the Commodity Credit Corporation was reimbursed by a direct appropriation.
 - (f) The greater part of this activity is carried on in Mexico where a staff of more than 500 United States employees are required. Money for salaries of these employees is made available through the Disbursing Officer of the United States Embassy in Mexico. Funds for travel expenses of the United States Section of the Commission in Mexico are paid by the Commission.
3. In the conduct of these several activities, regular and important relations are maintained with the State Department through the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of this Department. A close working relationship is also maintained at ports of entry with the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department and the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency. The relationship with the State Department is on a formal basis or upon a close informal basis, depending upon the circumstances. Relations with the other agencies mentioned are primarily maintained through close day-to-day contacts of the field personnel as required. These relations are maintained without conflict, and we have no reason to suggest any need for change.
4. The only one of these activities conducted outside the United States is the cooperation with the Mexican Government in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. In that activity, the closest relations have been maintained with the State Department here in Washington through the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of this Department, and with the United States Embassy in Mexico City by direct and constant contact of our field representatives there with the Ambassador and members of his staff. We have encountered no problems in these relationships and therefore have no remedies to propose.

